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WHOLE NO. 2020.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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(Semi-Weekly).

A MOLOKAI TRIP

Semi-Annual Visit of the National Health Board.

THE LANDING WAS DIFFICULT

Settlement Generally and the Institutions.
There Has Been Much Improvement.
Goto Remedy-Census.

Viewed from the office of the town of
Kalaupapa, in the Molokai leper settle-
ment, has the appearance of being the
best situated and the most attractive
Hawaiian village in the group. Nearly
all of the inhabitants are natives. They
have a couple of hundred pretty
cottages, whitened to a brightness that
holds its own even when there are
clouds. The new streets are wide and
clean and the various public buildings
are quite pretentious. There are plenty
of trees. The people seem to be mov-
ing about a great deal on foot and
astride their ponies. There are many
children at play.

At the wharf is the Kalaupapa band.
Its rendition of popular airs and of the
native music can be distinctly heard on
the steamer. At the waterfront is a
great crowd of the people. The visit
of the Board of Health to the settle-
ment is made a gala occasion.

The new inter-island steamer Ma-
zama, under American registry, was
used for the expedition to Molokai
leaving here on Friday evening last.
Capt. Gregory is in command and
Archie Turner is purser. President
Smith, of the Health Board, with the
assistance of Deputy Marshal Hitch-
cock, looked after the passengers on
the wharf and ship. The starting
signal was sounded about 9:30. The
Mazama went over under slow bell in
a smooth sea and laid off and on before
Kalaupapa some two or three hours
before daylight. Just before the sun
flushed the sky in the east anchor was
dropped and the first music was heard
from shore. The ship had been plough-
ing into a northerly swell after pick-
ing up Molokai light and rounding the
point. The rollers were high and
heavy and the surf play was grand
and beautiful. The rollers rushed
along at railroad speed, came in from
far out at sea with their white combs
and breaking either on the limited
amount of beach or the plentiful rocky
and bold shore, threw spray fully fifty
feet into the air.

Capt. Gregory took the first boat in
from the steamer and bore a note from
Mr. Smith the Executive Officer Rey-
nolds asking the condition relative to
safety in landing. The answer came
back from Capt. Gregory, who advised
that there was great danger in try-
ing at the wharf, but that the weather
would likely moderate soon. A num-
ber of the natives insisted on going for
the settlement, especially as a shore
pilot well known to them had been
summoned at the instance of Mr.
Smith. This pilot is a Hawaiian well
along in years, a bearded, sturdy man,
who knows the currents and the top
and the blind rollers like a man knows
his room or the moods of himself.
Eight native men and women went off
from the steamer in the second boat
with the pilot beside the boatman with
the steering oar, with Purser Turner
aboard and with the people on the
ship, and on the shore quite anxious.
The big native with the black beard
held them off from the wharf a hun-
dred yards or more for ten minutes.
Then he gave the order to go forward
and the boat, assisted by a breaker,
shot into the cove. The forward line
was caught by the men on the wharf,
but the stern line was missed. The
boat swung around like a piece of fire-
wood. It went amongst the rocks,
struck the carcass of a bullock that had
been drowned in landing from the
steamer Maui, bounced from the car-
cass to the water, rode on one gun-
wale a moment, then was righted
with the use of the lines handled with
daring and presence of mind by the
native boatmen. Purser Turner had
jumped to the rocks as the boat struck
the bullock carcass and was unharmed.
He assisted in getting ashore safely a
Hawaiian woman who fell overboard
from the boat. This was the only af-
fair like an accident. There was no
lack of excitement in making the land-
ing even after the weather had moder-
ated considerably. It was great sport
for the natives. The pilot is an artist
at his business. The Mazama officers
and boys are hard workers and the

men ashore do their duty without
fear.

The Kalaupapa store is on a corner
not a great distance from the landing.
It looks a neat, well-conducted busi-
ness. The room is a large one, the
goods are arranged on shelves and in
show cases. Purchasers were keeping
the clerks busy. The store is clean and
well lighted. There were a number of
loungers outside. The manager said
that business was fair and that he
found his customers particular people
and good pay.

When all were ashore from the Ma-
zama the Hawaiians who had made
the voyage to visit friends were soon
scattered over the place. Many of the
greetings were in public and of course
were affectionate. Soon the tears were
dried and words were plentiful in ex-
changing news items and telling of
private and personal affairs.

Members of the Board, and the phy-
sician and lay guests proceeded up the
new road from the landing to the
spacious guest house. The band con-
tinued its wharf concert. Natives
flocked up with ponies for the run to
Kalaupapa, about three miles distant.
Some of the men from Honolulu were
indifferent horsemen and others did
not care to make the trip. In half an
hour, with Dr. Alvarez in the lead, the
cavalcade was moving along the well
kept road to the Baldwin home, and
the tomb of Father Damien.

The reception at Kalaupapa was en-
thusiastic. Brother Dutton, Brother
Van Lili and others greeted the
visitors.

There has been marked improvement
at the H. P. Baldwin home for boys in
the past two years. There are several
new buildings. The old ones have in
a number of cases been extended.
There has been no delay in carrying out
needed repairs. The lawn upon which
the buildings face is green and smooth
and the flowers are in bloom, while
well placed trees afford ample shade
for those who wish to leave the lanais.
The hospital is better equipped than
it was, the sewerage system is better.
The little work shops are models. All
of the buildings and all of the rooms
are clean and inviting.

In the large school room the Ka-
lawao band gave a concert. The play-
ing is excellent. After the band, the
orchestra gave a couple of numbers
and then there was a solo with chorus.
The members of this band are all
young and have been well trained by
Father Dominick. Their leader is Ar-
thur Mitchell, who was for two years
in the Kauai industrial school. The
band has a membership of sixteen.

Across the road from the large clus-
ter of buildings known as the Baldwin
home for boys, is the chapel where
the late Father Damien was the priest
for many years. His grave was visited
with reverence by all. The priest now
is Father Thomas. He has succeeded
Father Rampille, a blood brother of
Father Damien, who left after a year
and a half of service.

Perhaps the chief feature of Kala-
wao is the garden attached to the
Boys' Home, and under the direction
of Brother Dutton and Brother Van
Lili. There is quite a banana patch
and there are several acres in vege-
tables, affording a most desirable va-
riety to the fare. The Stars and Stripes
float over the farm.

At the Baldwin home the buildings
are well separated as a protection
against fire. Then Kalaupapa has a
larger quantity of water for use than
Kalaupapa, which accounts for the
greater greenness of the place, as com-
pared with the town at the main land-
ing. At Kalaupapa Dr. Alvarez and the
physicians examined half a dozen or
more cases and collected some inter-
esting data. Dr. Alvarez found sev-
eral boys whom he had treated at Ka-
liali. The lads at this home seem much
like boys anywhere else. They have
their study and play hours and appear
to be contented. It was noted in one
or two cases that the disease has ar-
rested growth, but this does not fix the
rule. There were many alohas for the
visitors as the party left Kalaupapa
for Kalaupapa.

A lunch was served at the guest
house for all. The food, with the men
to serve it, came from the steamer.
The weather was pleasant all day, with
a refreshing breeze and everybody was
hungry.

A special meeting of the Board of
Health was held in the office of Dr.
Mouritz. This was principally for the
purpose of hearing complaints that
any resident of the settlement might
wish to lodge. The grievances were
small and quite unimportant. One na-
tive was rather indignant over the fact
that every member of his family could
not have a full issue of matches. Theo.
H. Lansing figured out their allowance
and found that father, mother and
children were getting nineteen matches
a day. Just what the children did
with the lucifers was not made plain.
It was represented that the poi made
from the Maui and Oahu paia was not
equal to the product of Molokai val-
leys. This is true, but the difference
is due mainly to the distance the im-
ported article is carried. There is
satisfaction over the clothing, the beef,
the rations generally and the new man-
agement that was instituted the first
of this year.

The physicians of the Board, with
the physician guests as spectators, ex-
amined some twenty-nine lepers who
have shown much improvement on
account of the Goto baths and other
treatment. It was decided to bring
eleven of these cases to Kalia, Hon-
olulu. If they hold their appearance
there for a set time they will be al-
lowed to go to their homes with the
understanding that they are to report
to the Board of Health at stated per-
iods. It is not considered proper to
use names, but it may be stated that
several men well known in Honolulu

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

NOT A BAD BEAT

Punahou Held Iowa Down to to Score of 21.

WAS BEST ISLAND GAME

An Enthusiastic Crowd of 1,000.
Hard Battling—Local Men
Failed to Mark.

Yesterday was a historic period in
the foot ball annals of Honolulu. The
games with the Pennsylvania boys
were won by a very small margin and
few runs were made of any conse-
quence. It was ping, ping, ping, one
yard, two yards, until a score was
made.

But the game yesterday with the
Iowa was a revelation to most of the
followers of the sport who had not
seen the game outside of the Islands.
The guards, back interference, the
thrilling runs around the ends by the
Iowa half-backs, the place kick goals
from the field, the burning enthusiasm
among the Iowa "rooters," the ab-
sence of all bickering and the gentle-
manly conduct of players and reg-
iment men—all these introduced a new
picture of the attractions and possi-
bilities of this game, which has won
such a place in the hearts of every
schoolboy and college man.

To the Iowa men belongs the great
credit of exhibiting the finest and
cleanest game ever seen in the Ha-
waiian Islands, and the lovers of good
sport gladly take off their hats in gen-
uine admiration for the players who
represented their regiment on the grid-
iron yesterday and congratulate the
officers and men of the Iowa regiment
on their splendid loyalty to the eleven.
The Iowa men have found a warm
place in the hearts of the Honolulu
public.

There were over 1,000 people to wit-
ness the game, many of whom were
ladies. "Rooters" from Iowa were
lined up on either side and with voices,
tin horns and the mascot goat urged
their comrades on to victory. They
did not confine themselves entirely to
shouting for their own team, but gave
Punahou an ovation when they took
the field for practice, and during the
game when they made some of their
brilliant plays.

The weight was in favor of the sol-
diers, and it was quite evident when
they took the field for practice that
Punahou would find in them the
strongest opponents they had ever
played against.

After the game the victorious sol-
diers surrounded their captain and
gave three hearty cheers and a tiger
for the Punahou team, which was
joined in by the other soldiers pres-
ent.
It was just 4 o'clock when Referee
Bingham called the captains together
and asked them if they were ready to
proceed with the game. A coin was
tossed in the air. Captain Soper of the
Punahou winning the toss, got first
choice of goals.

Iowa kicked off, Soper returning the
ball to Iowa's ten-yard line. Iowa
pushes ball by steady bucking to the
middle of the field and lost it on
downs. Iowa immediately takes the
ball from Punahou on downs and
Palmer kicks along the line for thirty
yards. Palmer kicks goal from field.
Score 5-0 in favor of Iowa.

Soper kicks to Iowa's 20-yard line,
Palmer returning it ten yards. Geo.
Martin's good tackling is much in evi-
dence at this stage of the game. Iowa
kicks for forty yards and secures the
ball and fumbles. Punahou gets pos-
session of ball on fumble at Iowa's 45-
yard line and rushes it to 25-yard line.
Soper tries to kick goal from field but
falls, Gaines blocking and W. Daly
secures ball. Mather kicks 40-yards.
Soper returning it to 25-yard line.
Time called. Score at end of first
half: Iowa, 5; Punahou, 0.

SECOND HALF.

Punahou kicks off. Bob Daly re-
turns it to 40-yard line and Iowa loses
ball on fumble. Punahou works ball
to 10-yard line and loses on a fumble.
After a few line smashes, Mather car-
ries ball for seventy yards, Captain
Gaines carrying ball over line for a
touch-down.

Score: Iowa, 10; Punahou, 0.
Palmer tries but fails to kick goal.
Soper kicks to Iowa's 20-yard line. Bob
Daly returning it to 15-yards. Captain
Gaines makes two 20-yard runs and
Palmer kicks goal from field.

Score: Iowa, 15; Punahou, 0.
Soper kicks to 30-yard line. Gaines
makes a 20-yard run for a touch-down.
Palmer kicks goal.

Score: Iowa, 21; Punahou, 0.
But two minutes of the second half

remained during which time the ball
was in Punahou's territory.

Final score: Iowa, 21; Punahou, 0.

The teams lined up as follows:

Iowa.	Punahou.
McCarthy.....C.....	Houghtaling
Tidrick.....L.G.....	Fuller
Salzgiver.....R.G.....	Wise
Miller.....L.T.....	Greenwell
W. Daly.....R.T.....	J. Waterhouse
Dutton.....L.E.....	Armstrong
Knox.....R.E.....	Martin
R. Daly.....Q.B.....	Waterhouse
Palmer.....L.H.....	Prince Cupid
Gaines, Capt.....R.H.....	Johnson
Mather.....F.B.....	Soper, Capt.

Referee, Mr. Bingham.
Umpire, Captain Clark.
Timekeepers, J. Q. Wood and A. D.
Weekly.

A Namesake.

The following is an item from a gen-
eral order mustering out of the service
prominent officers of the Army and
dated Washington, October 31:

"Major-General William Montrose
Graham (Brigadier General, U. S. A.)
November 30, 1898. This officer is no
relation to a namesake residing in Ho-
nolulu, William Montrose Graham, the
well known cashier of Bruce Cart-
wright.

PIANO IS TO GO ON NEXT STEAMER

New Instrument for Bishop Girl's
Home.

That piano, the distressful need of
which was described in this paper yester-
day morning, will go to the Bishop
Girls' Home at Molokai on Monday
next by the Wilder steamer Lehua, the
Wilder company remitting all freight
charges.

In this paper the name of Wray Tay-
lor, in the suggestion of a leader in
the movement for the new instrument,
was used without the authority of that
gentleman. The only excuse for tak-
ing the liberty was that Mr. Taylor,
by experience and disposition appeared
to be the very best man in town for the
labor of love.

Mr. Taylor gladly volunteered for
the duty assigned him and the work so
far has been attended with most
marked success. J. W. Bergstrom, of
the Bergstrom Music Company, was
consulted yesterday morning. He
agreed at once to supply a first class
new Kimball piano, with double stool
and cover at a price that discounts all
ordinary discounts. Chas. S. Desky
dropped in and made two offerings in
a minute. The first was that he would
be responsible if the piano was
shipped without delay. The second
was that he would donate the use of
Progress hall for a piano fund enter-
tainment to be given under the direc-
tion of Mr. Taylor. Mr. Desky was en-
thusiastic on account of having read
the Advertiser statement.

A number of the members of the
Amateur orchestra and several peo-
ple who play or sing or read were seen
by Mr. Taylor yesterday and all were
more than willing to appear at the
benefit entertainment. The concert
will be given soon after the close of
the Nance O'Neil company engage-
ment.

The Mother Superior at the Girls'
Home has been informed that the
piano will be shipped from Honolulu
on Monday next.

LILUOKALANI.

Alli Off for States to Press Pen-
sion Claim.

Liliuokalani left yesterday for the
States for an indefinite stay. Her mis-
sion is to press a claim at Washington
for indemnity pension. Liliuokalani
has been in constant correspondence
with her American agents and is ad-
vised that the time is propitious for
appearance, as Congress is to convene
next month. Dr. English, the medical
attendant of Liliuokalani, makes the
return voyage with his charge. One
servant, a native woman, attends Lili-
uokalani.

A number of both haoles and natives
were at the wharf to give the ali
aloha. Liliuokalani sat at the rail on
the upper deck and looked the picture
of health and vigor. Her physical con-
dition has greatly improved during the
past few months. Those in attendance
for the farewell included Princess Kai-
ulani, Prince David, Governor Cleghorn,
J. O. Carter and Miss Carter. Liliuokalani was laden with leis.

Dr. Sun Yet Sen.

The Honolulu Chinese boy who has
been such a big figure for several years
in all intriguing against the present
dynasty of China, is reported by his
friends in Honolulu to be at present in
Yokohama. Sun Yet Sen, who was a
graduate of Bishop Willis' Iolani Col-
lege for a long time had a price on his
head, the tender emanating from Peking.
After an unsuccessful raid in the
direction of Shanghai he sought as-
ylum in Formosa, being denied prefer-
ence in Hongkong. The Chinese revo-
lutionists in Honolulu declare that
Dr. Sun Yet Sen is now on friendly
terms with Marquis Ito, the famous
Japanese statesman.

NATIONAL NO. 1

Col. Macfarlane's Bank Mission to the States.

HOW STOCK IS PLACED

Capitalization of \$1,000,000—Will
Be \$300,000 in Honolulu—Jas.
Campbell—Directors.

Col. George Macfarlane has been ar-
ranging in Honolulu for the launch-
ing here so soon as possible of the
First National Bank of Hawaii. The
colonel represents locally the Ameri-
can syndicate which has been after
the charter since early in 1893. At the
head of the company is Perry S. Heath,
assistant postmaster general at Wash-
ington. Mr. Heath has year after year
renewed his application with the
comptroller of the currency for the
Honolulu charter and has the assur-
ance of the right that belongs to pri-
ority and that is recognized by the Sec-
retary of the Treasury.

Advices came to Colonel Macfar-
lane by the S. S. City of Puebla mail
that caused him to depart last night
for the States on the S. S. Coptic. The
colonel hopes to be able to transact all
business necessary for organization
without leaving San Francisco. In that
event he will return by the Coptic.
Otherwise he will be compelled to go
on to New York and Washington and
will be absent a couple of months.
Colonel Macfarlane had declined up to
yesterday morning to say anything of
the condition or progress of his plans,
but at the hotel in the forenoon talked
freely of the First National to an Ad-
vertiser reporter and to others.

There will be for the First National
Bank of Hawaii, to be located of course
in Honolulu, a capitalization of \$1,000-
000. At the beginning half of this sum
will be paid in. There will be a call
for the remainder just as soon as op-
portunity opens here for use of the
money. Colonel Macfarlane said that
monied men of Washington and capi-
talists of San Francisco were anxious
to subscribe for the entire issue of
stock. However, an arrangement that
seemed better for both the bank and
the Islands was suggested by Colonel
Macfarlane and was favored by Mr.
Heath and others interested in the
project originally. There will be taken
in the States \$700,000 of the whole of
the capitalization. Of the \$300,000 left
for Hawaii, James Campbell of this
city has taken \$100,000. It is on bank
and not on hotel business that Mr.
Campbell is en route to San Francisco
on the S. S. Australia. The second
\$100,000 for Honolulu has been taken by
local rich men in two blocks of \$25,000
and one of \$50,000. This leaves \$100,000
which Colonel Macfarlane says will be
issued in small amounts—not to exceed
\$2,500 to one person and down to the
stock face value of \$500. The inten-
tion by this course is to have so many
Honolulu people as practicable inter-
ested in the success of the National
Bank. There will be a board of several
directors, five of whom will be resi-
dents of Honolulu, making the corpora-
tion a local one.

Colonel Macfarlane has been busied
much of his time for several months in
the organization of this bank and is
highly elated to know that his plans
are now about consummated. The ex-
pectation is that the charter for the
First National will be issued in a few
months—early in the new year. A
quest is under way already for a busi-
ness location. A home for the insti-
tution will in all likelihood be furnish-
ed by James Campbell.

Electric Light Works Accident.

About 11:30 last night the power
closed down at the works of the Ha-
waiian Electric Company. Disable-
ment was for just one hour. The trou-
ble was a slight and simple accident to
a feed pump, supplying water for the
boilers. There is a considerable night
force, but it seemed nothing could be
done in the direction of repair till
Superintendent Hoffmann had arrived
from his home on Beretania street.
This master had opened up the little
pump, found that an accumulation of a
handful of mud was the cause of stop-
page. He brushed away the obstacle,
closed up the pump, then jumped in
and revived the fires and started up the
engines. About ten minutes of Hoff-
mann met the emergency and dispatch-
ed it.

LIFE ON MAUI

Debating Club is Against the Annexation of Cuba.

THE LADIES HAD A VOTE

Meetings Held By Teachers—Life of Col. Parker—Chinese Plantation Enterprise—The Shipping.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Nov. 12, 1898.—Last evening, the 11th, the first regular meeting of the Makawao Debating Society was held most successfully, creating much enthusiasm among members and auditors. Forty or fifty people, including quite a number of the fair sex—for it was "ladies' evening," assembled in the Pala church parlors to debate and listen to speeches against the resolution, "That Cuba Should Be Annexed to the United States of America."

Messrs. W. O. Aiken and E. B. Carley spoke in the affirmative and W. E. Shaw and R. F. Engle in the negative. The negative side won when it came to a vote upon the merits of the arguments presented. The meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. Officers elected for the ensuing year are R. F. Engle, president, and W. O. Aiken, secretary.

Monday afternoon, the 7th, twenty teachers, including Inspector General Townsend, assembled in the Makawao school house, the occasion being the regular monthly meeting of the teachers of the district. The program of exercises included the life of Col. Parker, industrial education for Makawao schools and an address by Mr. Townsend. Miss Zeigler, of Haiku school, presided.

The annual convention of Maui teachers will be held in Wailuku school house probably Friday, the 25th. Inspector Townsend, who is at present making a tour of Hana district, will be present.

Lumber for the mill at Huelo has already arrived. The Chinese company having the plantation enterprise in hand includes such well known men as S. Ahini, Awana and Akanalili. J. K. Smythe has taken the contract for plowing.

At Kihei, affairs are progressing rapidly. Quite a large acreage is being planted. The pump machinery is on the ground, and a railroad is being laid.

Miss Angela Crook, of Pahala, and Mr. S. Crook, of Puna, arrived in Makawao by this week's steamers from Hawaii.

The steamer Lehua touched at Kahului Wednesday afternoon to obtain mail for the Mokai settlement.

On the 9th the brig Lurline, McLeod, master, arrived in Kahului, 12½ days from San Francisco. She brought general merchandise for H. C. Co., and five passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Cox and child, Mrs. Lewis, the mother of Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Wailuku, and Mrs. Griffith.

On the same day the schooner Ethel Zane departed for Port Townsend in ballast.

Today, the 12th, the four-masted schooner Gesender departs in ballast. She is one of the vessels belonging to Mr. Hines of Kohala. Before coming to Kahului she discharged a part of a deck-load of lumber at Mahukona, Hawaii, and has just finished delivering the remainder of her lumber cargo consigned to Kahului R. R. Co.

The schooner H. C. Wright is reported to be in the offing.

Weather—Light showers and regular trades.

IS A HITCH.

Peace Negotiations Rather at a Standstill.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Spanish Commissioners, in the course of a two hours' session of the peace conference today, flatly refused to accept Monday's proposition by the Americans to take the entire Philippine group and to reimburse Spain for her "pacified" expenditures there.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A cable to the Sun from Paris says: The Spanish and American Peace Commissioners are idle pending the consideration of Spain's reply by the Washington Administration. It is possible to give a prompt and emphatic denial of the Spanish pretension that there was at least a tacit understanding before the protocol was signed that the sovereignty of the Philippines would be reserved by Spain. There was never any agreement to that effect and no representative of the American Government ever gave directly or indirectly any such understanding. Spain admits that she has nothing to show in support of her pretension, and it is safe to say that the American representative will interpose a sharp rejoinder on this point at the next session of the Commission and insist that there is no understanding whatever outside of the actual language of the protocol.

SUNKEN SHIPS.

Swedish Company Makes Bid for a Big Contract.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: The Navy Department has practically decided to abandon wrecking operations under existing contracts on the Spanish cruisers Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo near Santiago, which have become enormously expensive to the Government, and to approve the recommendations in part

at least of Naval Constructor Hobson and other officers who have been superintending the work of rescuing these vessels.

This decision has been influenced to some extent by the arrival in Washington of representatives of a great Swedish wrecking corporation, which succeeded in rescuing the British battleship Howe from a condition comparative with that of the Cristobal Colon, and which points to a record of 4500 ships which it has extricated from more or less serious positions, nearly all of them submerged at considerable depths. This company, it appears, is not only confident of its ability to bring the Cristobal Colon and the other Spanish vessels to the United States, but is ready to guarantee the delivery of the Maine in the big dry dock at the New York Navy Yard. The Swedish wreckers propose to take all the risks of failure without expense to the Government and to rely if they succeed for compensation wholly on arbitration.

SEEN BY DEWEY

Admiral Reports on Resources of Philippines.

Mineral on Various Islands of the Group—Data Furnished for U. S. Geological Survey.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Admiral Dewey has forwarded to the Navy Department a memorandum on the mineral resources of the Philippines, prepared at the Admiral's request by Professor George F. Becker of the United States Geological Survey. Professor Becker made considerable researches and consulted all the available authorities. Only about a score of the several hundred islands, he says, are known to contain deposits of valuable minerals. He includes a table showing the mineral bearing islands and their resources. This table follows:

Luzon—Coal, gold, copper, lead, iron, sulphur, marble, kaolin.
Cataanduanes, Sibuyan, Bohol and Panacan—Gold only.
Marinduque—Lead and silver.
Mindoro—Coal, gold and copper.
Carrarayatan, Rapu Rapu, Samar, Negros—Coal only.
Masbate—Coal and copper.
Romblon—Marble.
Samar—Coal and gold.
Panay—Coal, oil, gas, gold, copper, iron and perhaps mercury.
Biliran—Sulphur only.
Leyte—Coal, oil and perhaps mercury.
Cebu—Coal, oil, gas, gold, lead, silver, and iron.
Mindanao—Coal, gold, copper and platinum.
Sulu archipelago—Pearls.
Of the coal Mr. Becker says that it is analogous to the Japanese coal and that of Washington, but not that of Welsh or Pennsylvania coal. It might better be characterized as a highly carbonized lignite, likely to contain iron pyrites.

WANT TWENTY MILLIONS.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), November 1.—Bishops from the Methodist Episcopal church, who have been holding their semi-annual conference in this city, voted to call for a "twentieth-century offering" of \$20,000,000 from the members of the Methodist church. The funds will be collected at intervals before January 1, 1901, and the sum wanted is expected to be received by that date. It was voted to devote the money to the improvement of educational and charitable institutions now maintained by the Methodist Episcopal church. None of it will be used for the establishment of new institutions. The call for the fund will soon be issued.

NATION'S DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The War Department has made arrangements to bring the bodies of all soldiers who died in the Philippines, Cuba or Porto Rico home for burial, the expense to be paid out of the Treasury. Orders will be sent to Hongkong immediately for caskets for the dead Manila soldiers to be forwarded to General Otis, and the dead soldiers there will be shipped to San Francisco.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Reefton, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1898.—I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicine the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. J. SCANTLEBURY.

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

IS IN NEW YORK

Wall Street Agog Over Claus Spreckel's Visit.

Believe He Has a Scheme on Hand. The Colonel Says He Is Out of Business Life.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Claus Spreckel has talked about his visit to New York. He says:

"I have no connection with the movement to fight the Sugar Trust. My trip to New York is one of pleasure only. Having no interest in the movement referred to and knowing little about it, I am not in a position to say anything concerning the competition between the trust and the opposition refiners. What the results will be I have not the least idea."

It was suggested to Mr. Spreckel that he might be a private investor in the stock of the new combination of allied forces against the trust, and he replied:

"I am out of business and do not propose to enter active life again. I have made enough money and have no intention of becoming a member of the company spoken of."

Questioned about the truth of the report that he had had a conference with Claus Doscher and Arbuckle, he replied:

"Mr. Doscher and I are old personal friends, and I did call upon him yesterday, but the call was not a business one."

When asked if his visit was for the purpose of buying Hawaiian Commercial stock to regain control of that company's plantation, Spreckel laughed:

"I have," he said, "no longer any interests in Hawaii and have no intention of buying the stock. The Hawaiian business I turned over to my sons some time ago."

Spreckel declined to state when his agreement with the Sugar Trust relative to the disposition of the output of his California refinery expired. He also said he was uncertain about the length of time he would remain in the East, and said he might leave any time.

Wall street doesn't believe Spreckel's bland explanation of his visit. The brokers think something is going to happen in the sugar world soon.

VIENNA'S OPINION.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: The Spanish Commissioners cannot be surprised, neither can the Spanish Government, by America's decision to take the Philippines. Possibly the Spanish people were not prepared for it and the Commissioners are pretending surprise so that the Government may be better able to face public opinion. Certainly everybody outside of Spain must have understood that the archipelago was lost to Spain.

51st Iowa.

The 51st Iowa boast of having the only football team that has beaten the Stanford University team in seven years. They also played and defeated the Berkeley University team. The regiment has won several prize drills in which are the regiments stationed at San Francisco completed.

The regimental band is considered the best in the Department of California and is directed by Geo. W. Landers.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others. If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it. Waiting to find out how. There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu.

It's a busy place and backs are used. There's urinary trouble to a large extent.

Ever notice how many people over forty complain? Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys.

The kidneys are the cause; not the colds. Keep them in shape and life is life. You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances. No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work.

Honolulu is full of their praises. Mrs. Louis Clarkson of 102 Graves street, Syracuse, N. Y., says:

"I have had a weak back ever since I was a girl. In fact this has been my only ailment. I have used lots of remedies first and last, but most of it never helped me one bit, while others gave but temporary relief. If I took cold, worked too hard or walked much I would have trouble with my back and kidneys. Sharp pains would go through the small of my back when I rose from my chair or attempted to lift anything. I got Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and after using the first box I noticed great improvement. Since using them the pain has not bothered me and I have not had any trouble with my back. All I can say is that I found Doan's Backache Kidney Pills of great benefit to me and I recommend them to others who suffer as I did."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price.

See that the word Backache is in the name—Doan's BACKACHE Kidney Pills.

DUE TO ARRIVE

Per Schooner ALOHA

ON CONSIGNMENT

12

STRONG

WELL BROKEN

MULES.

Orders for immediate delivery on arrival at

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.
ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

BUSY AS CAN BE

With new blood, new stock, new men, new life and all that goes to make a shoe store HUM.

Why should not THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. do now, as it has done in the past, nearly all the business.

Courteous, kind and square treatment included in all business matters.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.
FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STEEL PLOWS



THE C & C RICE. Light and strong for sugar and rice use.—6, 8, and 10 inches.

THE QUEEN. For heavy work—6, 8 and 10 inches.

THE MONARCH. For heavy breaking—12 and 14 inches.



THE BRACED. Light and Strong.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERDAH, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT

JEWEL

STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORE

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scoury Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s., each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINDOLN AND MIDLAND CEMENTS & CO. COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
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Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....NOVEMBER 15, 1898

A SMALL INDUSTRY.

"The cultivation of the vanilla plant in Tahiti is one of the leading industries and is very profitable on the islands of Tahiti, Moorea, Raiatea and Huahine.

"The profit of this industry has greatly increased during the past year, the price per kilo (2 1/2 lbs.) for the vanilla bean being \$15, and the natives are building themselves houses out of the returns gained from this industry. "Kekela and I took a charming drive of 30 miles on the southern side of the island (Tahiti). The road took us through vanilla plantations, and here and there, through umbrageous trees, nice houses were peeping out. There is plenty of work here for the natives, should they choose to exert themselves."

These words are extracts from a letter published in the Friend and written by the native Hawaiian Missionary Rev. S. Kauwealoa, now resident in the Marquesas. He has recently visited Tahiti.

We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the value of the cultivation of the vanilla bean, as one of the smaller industries. The best and most marketable bean is produced in the Isle de Bourbon, while that furnished by Jalapa, Mexico, is only a little inferior. The Tahitian bean is of less value, because care has not been taken in the selection of the best variety. The bean, which is an orchid, is as easily cultivated and prepared as a raisin, if the process is once understood. The capital required is no larger than that needed in cultivating a grape vine. Shade and much moisture are needed. This industry is admirably adapted to the Portuguese and native people, because the vines which produce the beans can be grown close to their houses. Another important point is that the beans, when properly prepared, have the world's commercial centers for a market.

A young person, without knowledge of the force of habit in the shaping of human events, asks, "why have not this simple and admirable industry, and other small industries, been introduced here?" A clear and satisfactory explanation cannot be briefly made. It involves the study of psychology, and illustrates the maxim that men are governed by sentiment and not by reason.

Several years after the Civil war, a visitor in one of the southern countries of Virginia, noticed the poverty of the people, and suggested to several of the farmers, that there should be profit in raising cabbages. The reply was the usual one, "cabbages never have been grown here, and the climate is not right." Twenty years later the same visitor called at the same place, and found the same poverty. He made the same suggestion, and met with the same reply. The visitor urged that car loads of cabbages were annually moved from Canada to the South, with great profit, and a thousand miles of transportation would be saved if they were raised in this country. The farmers replied again, it is not possible to raise them with profit. A young man finally tried the experiment. It cost him a few cents, and some brain work.

Five years later, thirty car loads of cabbages per day were sent out of this country, during the season. The place became prosperous. One asks, why did the people of this town continue in poverty for twenty years, when a little intelligent work would have brought them prosperity? An explanation of this very common phenomenon of the working of man's mental machinery, will also explain the failure to introduce small industries into these Islands. There is one general but not "scientific" explanation to be made. It is this. The air generated by one large single and prosperous industry, is a poison that kills the growth and health of other independent industries. The single industry of the cotton crop of the Southern States is an example of it.

One of the most interesting studies in psychology would be that of analyzing and classifying the curious mental phenomena presented by the trustees of the Kamehameha Schools in the matter of manual labor and the absence of "inspiration" in an environment of excellent opportunities suggested by the humble vanilla bean.

THE INDIANS AND THE COLONIES.

President Elliot of Harvard University is one of the leading men who has questioned the policy of expansion. Men of equal ability, however, and of equally wide knowledge of political evolution do not endorse his extreme views. They now admit that expansion in one form or another is a logical necessity in the enormous growth of the nation. At the same time they admit that serious questions are involved. President Elliot points to our treat-

ment of the Indians, and asks: "will we treat the people of Cuba, and Porto Rico and the Philippines any better?"

The reports read at the recent annual conference of the Indian Rights Association, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., do not inspire much confidence in our fitness at present to govern colonies. The men who met in this conference are conservative, able, and well known. They sacrifice time and money in efforts to protect the Indians. Mr. Gillfillan, for many years a missionary of the Episcopal church to the Chippewa Indians, who lately rose in insurrection in Minnesota, told the conference, that these Indians belonged to one of the few tribes that had never attacked the white settlers, and had done so recently, because their grievances were intolerable. He stated that the United States Commissioners had "uplifted their hands to God, and solemnly sworn that certain agreements would be kept by the government." The Indians yielded their lands, and the government refused to keep the promises of the Commissioners.

The Mohonk Conference declares that there has been a marked improvement in the treatment of the Indians in some ways, but it says, "Indian agents and Indian inspectors have been appointed without training or any evidence of their fitness for office." The report says also: "we have appealed to successive administrations to remedy these abuses, and the abuses still continue."

The man who is not a Jingo, asks with President Elliot: "if the American people after a hundred years of paternal government over the 350,000 Indians on American soil have not made a success of it, how can it hope to govern with wisdom and safety, 1,500,000 Cubans, and 8,000,000 of Filipinos? If it has cost \$200,000,000 to 'regulate' these few Indian tribes on our own territory, what will it cost to regulate these distant colonists?"

The only reply that can be made is that we shall govern them more justly than they have been governed. It does not follow that because we have not governed the Indians properly, that we will not give the Filipinos better rule than the Spanish have done. The political "Bosses" are better rulers than the Don. A bad man often makes a "good citizen." The philosopher, Emerson mentions the case of a man in a small town who kept an excellent hotel, sold pure liquor, subscribed the largest sums to the building of churches, encouraged dog fights, was generous to the poor, lived a scandalous private life, helped generously in extending the town improvements, and on the whole was a "good citizen." So it may be that our weakness and wickedness as a nation in governing other people may, on the whole, be better than the best government of the Spaniards. We may boast of our superiority, as the old native did who in former days, claimed precedence over other natives, because he wore a pair of trousers with only one leg, while the others had no trousers whatever. Charles Lamb asked if a very wicked angel was not really better than the very best man. So a local politician in the States, who cannot make a living at home, may be quite superior to any Don in administering the law to the Filipinos. The gold seekers of California were a sorry lot in '49, but they worked out of it a magnificent commonwealth. President Elliot need not despair.

TWO PORTRAITS.

There is now in Mr. Cogswell's studio on Fort street a half length portrait of Abraham Lincoln. It is a copy of a full length portrait of Mr. Lincoln painted by Mr. Cogswell in Washington, under the direction of Congress, and now on the walls of the White House.

Mr. Lincoln appears in that portrait and in the portrait now in the studio, as he was in the year 1861, before the awful burden of the war sharpened his features, made his face cadaverous and sunk more deeply his kindly eyes. Beside the portrait of Lincoln is one of Gen. Grant painted by Mr. Cogswell in 1878, just after the General's return from his trip around the world. It is an excellent likeness and represents him at the very best period of his life. It is said that it is proposed to purchase these two pictures, and place them in some public and conspicuous place. Surely, it ought to be done. The portraits are, as we have said, uncommonly excellent. Every child on these Islands should be taught to look at the homely face of Mr. Lincoln with its irregular lips, and soft but kindly eyes. There should be stamped on the hearts of the children here, in this ocean bound outpost of the Republic the image of the backwoodsman who was appointed to create perhaps the noblest work of the century and then die at the foot of it.

The name of the Captain of the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah was War-dell. For some years, he commanded, after the close of the war, the outer navy of Maryland, consisting of a small tug equipped with one gun.

MONUMENT REGULATION.

The matter of determining what statuary, ornaments or monuments shall be placed in public grounds is now in all civilized countries placed in the hands of the Government. The rule has no exceptions. If it is claimed that this is a heathen land, and stands as an exception to the rule, the argument in favor of permitting the free play of individual tastes and wishes has force. In the public grounds of the large American cities much discrimination is exercised. The works of celebrated artists are not allowed places in parks, unless there is, in the judgment of the authorities, a fitness in it, or at least great merit in the work. Disputes constantly arise over what is appropriate for public grounds. A rich Frenchman insisted a few years ago in erecting a statue of Napoleon in a park of Philadelphia. A place was refused. There is no doubt that the Government ought to, and will consent to the erection of a monument to the late King Kalakaua. There are many reasons in favor of it. But the power must lie somewhere to prevent the erection of any object that will offend artistic rules. This city is cosmopolitan, and any monument will be subject to close criticism.

THE ARGONAUT AND THE FAR EAST.

"Protection," whether or not it is a correct principle is not discussed, is being knifed in the house of its friends. Under the present protection laws, the revenues do not increase. But expansion raises ugly questions.

The S. F. Argonaut tells the farmer of California, that "his great difficulty in holding the market is that he meets these offerings of fruit—green, dried and canned, citrus and deciduous; from Canada, from tropical countries south on our own hemisphere, and from divers foreign lands—fruits most of them which have been raised and prepared for market by the cheapest of cheap labor, and much of which is nearer to the coveted market than California, and reached by cheaper freights." "Now," says the Argonaut to the farmer, "vote for the Republican ticket because it gives you a tariff protecting you against this cheap labor."

The Argonaut does not call the farmer's attention to the fact that the Republican party has practically annexed Cuba and Porto Rico, and that only a small part of Cuba, under fruit cultivation, will kill or seriously injure the citrus fruit trade of the farmers. Nor does it tell them that the sugar crop of Cuba admitted without duty, will cripple if it does not destroy the sugar beet industry. Expansion will prove to be the deadliest foe to protection, so far as fruit and sugar are concerned.

The Argonaut in another article, however, tells the farmers that "Oriental expansion has no terrors for them, from the danger of Oriental competition." The reason for this statement is, that the millions of the Orient will want the wheat and dairy products of the States, and make the farmers rich. The Philippines will be the base of supplies. There is a limited trade in flour and dairy products are not in large demand at present. This was the favorite argument of Col. Sellers—what you think people ought to buy, they will buy.

The situation, now that the blaze of war seems to be over, begins to be very puzzling, and we are about to enter upon an era of "contriving" and "dealing" in Washington, so that the acquisition of the tropics will hurt no one. It may end possibly in the hurting of our tropics. The weather eye must be kept open.

INNOCENT AMUSEMENTS.

In his impressive sermon on last Sunday evening upon the subject of "Sowing and Reaping," the Rev. W. M. Kincaid repeated the truism that "religion is not opposed to innocent amusements." He then forcibly urged the young men not to abandon this safe domain of innocent amusement, and not to cross over with reckless daring into the land of "wild oats," where the prodigal sons are rioting.

But the Pulpit as an instructor should make very clear definitions. Its only true place is to be abreast of the best thought. There is a singular want of unanimity among scholars in defining innocent and wicked amusements. It is not yet settled in serious circles whether the game of "checkers" is innocent amusement or not. Persons of a high order of sanctity indulge in the game. And yet a man hung for murder in New Jersey, several years ago, declared that his downward career began with playing checkers in his mother's kitchen. Is dancing an innocent amusement? The pulpit knows that any discussion of that question in church circles converts the debating ground into a Doneybrook Fair. Colonel Parker claims that the art and practice of dancing is educational. The kindergarten schools ap-

prove of it. Yet several denominations denounce the art and practice, as that of the most liberal sowing of "wild oats."

The attempt, however, to clearly define the moral standing of any amusement is a dangerous business. So it is to define what "wild oats" are. The attempt in the early days to abolish here the "hula" was due mainly to the fact that it was classed as one of the dances, which Puritanism did not tolerate. The definition of innocent amusement was vague in those days. New England mothers looked upon wine as a fluid that irrigated the crops of wild oats. Yet the good people of California today cultivate vineyards with unblushing effrontery. The whole subject of amusements and the definition of wild oats needs some revision.

AN ALABAMA FRAUD.

In the April number of the Century Magazine in the year 1886, was a most readable article on the voyages of the Confederate cruiser Alabama. The author of it was one P. D. Haywood, who represented that he was one of the crew of that vessel from the beginning to the end of her career. The editor of the magazine even published a biographical sketch of the author. In the April number of the magazine, published one year later, the editors frankly confessed to their readers that Haywood was at no time one of the crew of the Alabama, and had so confessed to them. He also confessed that he had obtained the facts contained in his narrative from one of the crew. The statement of facts, relating the incidents of the voyage was substantially correct.

One of the most extraordinary "fake" stories, by which a newspaper was grossly deceived, appeared in the N. Y. Herald during the sixties. A man well-dressed, calm and intelligent, entered the office of the Herald one morning at 2 o'clock just before the paper went to press, and stated that he had just come down from the Central Park; that the wild animals in the zoological gardens were loose and roaming over the country; that he had seen one tiger disappear in the woods fringing the park, and that the keepers were unable to recapture them. The paper containing the news was distributed by the early trains through the towns adjoining the city. Many persons were in the habit of driving through the Central Park in the morning to their places of business. On reading the Herald the front doors of houses fronting on the park were fastened. Grocery wagons dared not to move. Gentlemen living near the park did not venture out of their houses. Stables were locked. Guns and pistols were loaded. The upper part of the city was traveled only by those who had not read the Herald, while those who had read it, looked out of the windows, and expected to see lions and tigers pounce upon the horses in the milk wagons. Towards noon the excitement subsided, as the inhabitants cautiously came out of their houses, and made inquiries. The falsehood was exposed by evening. One very fat merchant, living near the park was under most serious obligation to keep an appointment in the lower part of the city. Arming himself with a butcher knife he left his house, but hearing a noise, he began to run for the horse cars, and fell. He called for assistance and gave a tramp \$10 to stand by him. His subsequent interview with the editor of the Herald was intensely vituperative. It appeared on investigation that the author of the story had resolved to get even with the editor, because the paper had unconsciously libelled him.

At the same time many serious stories relating to public affairs are accepted as historical truths, although they have no more foundation than these "fake" narratives. Let us moralize. Froude, the historian, commenting on the truth of history writes: "They (the facts) come to us through the minds of those who recorded them, neither machines nor angels, but fallible creatures, with human passions and prejudices. Tacitus and Thucydides were perhaps the ablest men who ever gave themselves up to writing history. Yet even now, after all these centuries, the truth of what they relate is called in question. Good reasons can be given to show that neither of them can be confidently trusted."

So this newly acquired territory of the United States must suffer from impositions, as the other portions suffer.

AT WAIALAE.

The First New York regiment is now encamped at Waialae, and is said to be in excellent spirits. No better place, so far as health is concerned could be selected. The residents of the place, consisting mainly of Mr. Paul Isenberg, forbids the intrusion of any undesirable influences. An Executive alive to the situation would establish a police district in that section, and appoint Mr. Isenberg a justice thereof.

CUBA AS A COMPETITOR.

The price of sugar in the future is largely dependent upon the recuperative power of the sugar interests of Cuba. The enormous resources of that island are acknowledged. But in what condition does the war leave the sugar industry? Some of the writers in the eastern commercial journals state that the effects of the insurrection and the war will disappear within one or two years. There are many strong reasons for the belief that there will be no effective recuperation until a longer period has passed. The reports of those directly interested in the cultivation of sugar on the island are not encouraging. Many of the skilled laborers have died of starvation. Many have left the island. Some of the largest mills have been destroyed, and the land has gone to waste.

It has been often stated by historians that agricultural districts quickly recover from the effects of devastation by war. That portion of France, overrun by the German army in 1870, showed little evidence of the waste caused by the march of the hostile army within two years after that event. The peasantry remained and quickly restored their own property. The case of Cuba does not present a parallel. A vast amount of capital has been destroyed, and the laboring class is utterly demoralized. Even under the most favorable circumstances it is said that the price of labor will be considerably in advance of the prices paid before the insurrection began. The sugar planters of Cuba will ask for the privilege of importing Asiatic labor. Congress will not consent to it. The planters will then resort to better methods of cultivating cane, and improve the methods of making sugar. The reconstruction process will require much time. The continuance of high prices for sugar, through American "protection" may hasten the re-adjustment. On the whole, there is no danger of any serious decline in the values of sugar for some time to come, so far as Cuba can affect the market.

STUDY IN PSYCHOLOGY.

The story recently published in this paper regarding the visit of the Confederate cruiser Alabama to this port in 1862, furnishes an excellent study in psychology. That the story after being contradicted should be re-iterated by the author furnishes material for still another study in psychology. Many of the historical facts rest upon no better foundation. The story of Pocahontas and Capt. John Smith, resting entirely upon Smith's own narration is now generally disobeyed. De Coligny furnished an admirable study in psychology.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Gaspard de Coligny has at least stimulated the study of history here!

When all may run and read the sign of the First National Bank of Hawaii the day of political union in full running order will certainly be recognized.

It appears that Senator Hoar bases his anti-expansion argument on legal grounds.

By the loss of the Maria Teresa the Spanish sub-marine navy has become somewhat scattered.

It is more than likely that Great Britain is mobilizing ships and men to preserve the peace.

An Egyptian coup by Great Britain will not be surprising. The English have the country and have been the making of it.

Company E, of the First New York, can comfort itself with the reflection that at home it has friends both staunch and active.

The outlook for Cuba is serious since the Maui debating club has voted against annexation of the Pearl of the Antilles by the United States.

All of the old-timers here will sincerely mourn over the death of Bishop Staley in whom they ever found a Christian gentleman and a friend worth having.

Art League prospects are for the most successful exhibition in the history of the society. It was thoughtful and appreciative of Mr. Yates to send some of his work from Japan.

When such an institution as the Bishop Girls' Home at the Moikali settlement requires a little thing like a new piano it is no trouble at all for Honolulu to respond for the need.

The Buddhists of Japan now claim that their faith has been made the State religion. If that is true the fact will be a tremendous handicap on the missionaries from the United States and England.

Some lady journalist has been "doing" Professor Koehle for the San Francisco Call and if the entomologist fails to reappear here on time it will confirm the suspicion that he has taken to the woods permanently.

Admiral Miller seemed in his prime mentally and physically when here last

summer and it does seem a pity that the man goes to the retired list when he could be of such great value to the service as an officer with a command.

The last newspapers received from the States have forecasts on elections from the various commonwealths. The story generally is that both sides claim the day.

It is a deserved compliment to past and present management of Moikali that eminent medical men speak in the highest praise of the care of the people of the Settlement.

It could not be expected that Col. Claus Spreckels would parade New York City with a band and distribute circulars announcing the purpose of his visit to the metropolis.

It is hoped that Gen. Greeley's new plans for construction or use of submarine telegraphs, will not, by its experimental career, delay the placing of a cable between these islands and the Mainland.

The unspeakable Turk seems to have enjoyed all the rights and privileges and immunities that any nation of his sort could desire without making any entangling alliances such as are suggested by the talk of limited co-partnership with Germany.

The Hilo Herald claims that Honolulu people have engaged the Columbia and Centennial Seattle line to give the Rainy City the overlook by offering sugar freight from here. The average Honolulu hater in Hilo is getting to be more kinds of a fool every day.

The people who are for peace would accomplish a good deal if they took up the Czar's disarmament proposal and succeeded in realizing from it new rules and general and effective and fair and thorough and humane rules against privateering and in the interests of private property rights.

Liliuokalani looked happy and hopeful as she sat on the deck of an outgoing steamer yesterday, bound for the United States. No one can begrudge the lady the cheerful frame of mind that appeared to be indicated by her countenance.

Hilo will have this week half the President's Cabinet in addition to two companies of the First New York, the S. S. Columbia, the Queen of the Topeka Carnival and an indefinable pain that can only be cured by the complete emolition of Honolulu.

It is reported from the States that the Democrats have sent word to Dewey that they want him to come home and stand for President in 1900. The Hero of Manila has demonstrated vast capacity, but it is unlikely that he will care to enter the field of politics, and besides it is declared that he is a Republican.

The Spaniards are said to have high hopes that a Democratic victory in the States will alter the situation concerning the Philippines. Of course the Democrats cannot have the same shorts as the Republicans, because then the whole surface body popular politics would be without issue. But the chances are that when it comes to Spain trying to enslave the United States in war settlement all parties will be united at the back of the administration at Washington.

The idea or belief or contention that the Confederate cruiser Alabama was never in the Pacific or in Hawaiian waters, is a gross error. She was put in commission for work in this ocean and there can be no question whatever about her having been at both Hilo and Honolulu. The authorities include the local chronicles, the memoirs of Capt. Semmes and the word of a gentleman now here who was in the ship's company as an officer with Capt. Semmes.

The Book of Mormon, those of the faith say, is not a Bible. These people accept the regulation Holy Writ. The manner in which the Gazette Company has rushed out this work, being all the time ahead of the translators, is somewhat in contrast with the manner in which Rev. Mr. Bingham and Printer Chas. Hotchkiss produced the Gilbert Island Bible, by hand and two pages at a time. The Book of Mormon composition was by Linotype and the "forms" sixteen pages.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

Second Congregation Not to Leave Cathedral.

In regard to the status of the revocation of the licenses of Rev. Alex. Mackintosh and the Second Congregation of St. Andrews' Cathedral, a statement was given by one of the officials of that church that the attorneys of Rev. Mr. Mackintosh had his case fully in hand and that when the time came for action, there would be a surprise for Bishop Willis. It was also stated that there is not even a remote possibility that the Second Congregation of St. Andrews' Cathedral will worship in any other edifice than the cathedral for many months to come, notwithstanding a notice to that effect published in Bishop Willis' organ yesterday. The hours for services will be the same as they have been.

The committee, which was appointed by the Episcopal Church Congress in Washington, to examine into ecclesiastical affairs here will be represented by one of their members as a visitor here in the near future. The members of the committee are Bishops Nicholls of California, Thompson of Missouri and Kendrick of New Mexico and Arizona. Bishop Thompson is an uncle of Chaplain Frank Thompson of the U. S. S. Mohican.

A SITE IS LOST

Government Defeat in a Small Land Case.

WAS A TRIAL BY JURY

Papers in Estate of Late Antonio Rosa—A Pending Suit—Litigation in Coon Bond Matter.

In the Circuit Court, First Circuit, before Judge Stanley, Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Public Instruction, vs. Mrs. Naeole Hio, ejectment, the following jurors were drawn: Dan Kamaka, Killona, Jos. Rosa, Jno. N. Taylor, Jno. Makana, H. N. Crabbe, W. W. Kekipi, Chas. Silva, T. C. McGuire, J. Nolan, G. H. Karatti and M. Kellias.

Mr. L. C. A. Atkinson reads complaint.

Mr. Arthur Wilder reads answer.

Mr. Atkinson calls as witnesses Jas. H. Boyd and Walter E. Wall and offers in evidence Royal Patent No. 30, also certified copy of measurements and boundaries of Apana 5 of Board of Education Grant No. 30.

Mr. Wilder admits that the defendant was in possession of the premises at the time Mr. Wall surveyed the land.

Jas. H. Boyd, being recalled, plaintiff rests.

Mr. Wilder asks the Court to instruct the jury to give a verdict for the defendant on the ground that plaintiff has shown no title whatever in himself.

Jury excused during argument of counsel, and on resuming the afternoon session, the Court hears further argument by Mr. Atkinson.

The Court renders an oral decision granting the motion of defendant, and after the jurors had taken their seats, the Court instructs them to retire to the jury room and to give a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. E. P. Dole notes an exception to the instruction of the Court.

At 1:55 p. m. the jury retires to the jury room and returns in five minutes with the verdict, none dissenting.

Mr. Atkinson excepts to the verdict as contrary to the law and the evidence, and gives notice of a motion for a new trial.

The Court discharges the jury from further duty on this case. P. D. Kellias, Jr., clerk.

Following is an extract from the complaint in the above case: "That the defendant has unlawfully, unjustly and contrary to the rights of the plaintiff, taken into her possession and converted to her use and occupation all of the premises situate at Waipio, Ewa, Oahu, being Section Grant 30, Apana 6, and bounded and described as follows, etc."

In the matter of Jno. E. Soper and E. S. Valentine vs. Benjamin F. Dillingham and Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd., injunction prohibiting said defendants from issuing or disposing of any of the shares of stock in said Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd., under penalty of being adjudged guilty of contempt of court, return has been made to George Lucas, clerk of Circuit Court, of the Chambers Summons, service of writ being duly certified by C. F. Chillingworth, Deputy Marshal.

In pursuance of the terms of writ of execution in the cause of Charlotte Boyd vs. John Gandall, Chas. F. Chillingworth, Deputy Marshal, has collected \$54, with fees \$2.70, and returned the writ duly executed.

In the Circuit Court, First Circuit, C. Lai Young, guardian of the person and property of Laahia, a minor, vs. J. H. Barenaba, in equity, stipulation has been filed by Lyle A. Dickey and J. F. de Bolt, attorneys for plaintiff and defendant respectively, that the defendant, J. H. Barenaba may have until December 1st, 1898, to file his answer herein.

In the same court, M. Porter, administrator, vs. J. H. King and J. K. Sumner, assumpsit, W. R. Castle and P. L. Weaver have withdrawn as attorneys for defendant J. K. Sumner and say that they have not been his attorneys since October 1st, 1898.

John F. Colburn, by his attorney, L. A. Thurston, has filed petition in the Circuit Court as executor of the will of Antonio Rosa, deceased, part of which is here set forth:

"That he has advised for claims of creditors in accordance with law."

"That claims have been filed with him in response to such advertisement by creditors secured by mortgage to the amount of \$5,985."

"That claims unsecured by mortgage have been filed with him to the amount of \$1,047.67."

"Such claims amounting in all to \$7,032.67."

"That there is now pending in the First Circuit Court, in equity, a suit against the said Antonio Rosa wherein one Mahuka claims the sum of \$12,000, which claim was disputed by the said Antonio Rosa during his lifetime, and petitioner is unable to say what, if anything, may finally be found to be due under said claim."

"That petitioner is informed and believes that on reference to Henry Smith, as master of the said claim, the said master reported in favor of the allowance of such claim to the amount of \$2,294, and that petitioner is informed that said Mahuka is willing to accept the sum of \$2,000 in full of said claim."

"That the personal property of the said estate is entirely inadequate to meet the said claims and it will be impossible to pay them unless the real estate of the said Antonio Rosa is sold, the personal property of said estate,

amounting in value to approximately only \$8,407."

(Here follows a description of the real estate, which consists of certain land situate at Kapahulu, near Diamond Head and Kalihii, also of the sea fishery of Kaulaia.)

"Petitioner therefore prays that this Honorable Court may decree the sale of said real estate or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the debts of the said deceased."

(Here follows affirmation of the truth of the matters above set forth.)

Subscribed and sworn to on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1898, before Charles F. Peterson, notary public.

Helen W. Rosa, the widow and sole devisee under the will, having read the petition, consents to the granting of the same.

In the matter of Arthur M. Brown, Marshal, vs. Willard J. Coon, William Larsen and George Hawkins, defendants, Geo. F. Davis, counsel for defendant George Hawkins, has filed answer to complaint in this cause to the following effect:

That he denies each and every allegation in the said complaint and gives notice that he will rely upon the defense that before the commencement of this suit defendant paid to the said plaintiff the sum of \$500 in U. S. gold coin, which money was accepted and received by said plaintiff as a release and discharge from all liability on the part of the said defendant, George Hawkins and as to the residue of the said money claimed in the said action plaintiff agreed to accept and hold responsible the other defendant in this suit, to-wit: William Larsen, "And of this he puts himself upon the country."

A lengthy petition was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by George L. Edwards, through his counsel, Geo. A. Davis, praying for a re-hearing of his case.

An amended complaint has been filed with George Lucas, clerk of the Circuit Court, First Judicial Circuit, in the action of Mele (w), Kahoaka (w), Kauhele (w) and Julia Ieno, a minor by her guardian ad litem, vs. The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., a foreign corporation existing under the laws of the State of California and doing business in the Hawaiian Islands, trespass, claiming the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) damages, resulting to the plaintiffs in that on or about a certain day and month of the year 1884 and on divers other days and times between that day and the commencement of this action, at Hoalua, Island of Maui, the defendant forcibly broke and unjustly and contrary to law and the plaintiff's rights, entered upon certain land, situate as above and fully described in the complaint, and there did, without the leave of the plaintiff, dig such land and constructed a ditch and waterway and lay various pipes, aqueducts, etc., thereon, whereby the plaintiff's land was greatly damaged in to-wit: The sum hereinbefore named, etc. Subscribed and sworn to before Wm. L. Peterson, notary public. A. G. Correa, attorney for plaintiffs.

It appearing that one of the plaintiffs, Julia Ieno, is a minor under 18 years of age, Judge Perry has ordered that Kahoaka (w) be appointed guardian ad litem to prosecute her interest in the above suit.

In re guardianship of S. L. Kekumano, a minor, before Judge Perry yesterday, Kaneakua and Johnson, for petitioner, present to the Court order of sale, authorizing the guardian to sell his ward's undivided one-third interest in that certain house lot and house situate at Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu, and an undivided one-third interest in the Ill Aina of Punaia, in the Ahupuaa of Mapulehu, Molokai, which is signed by the Court and filed.

Charles McGinley Le Blond was yesterday sworn in by A. F. Judd, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as attorney, counsellor, solicitor and proctor in the courts of Hawaii.

A TENNESSEAN.

He Loves Old Glory and Honolulu Likewise.

On Board S. S. Zealandia, 10 a. m. Nov 10, 1898.

To the Pacific Commercial Advertiser

In mentioning the Tennessee Regiment recently your reporter stated that Capt. W. J. Whitthorne was the Democratic nominee for Congress in his district. This is a mistake. I abandoned the race for Congress when I volunteered. My brother represented our district eighteen years in Congress and I desire to do so, but being a member of the National Guard I deemed it my first duty to volunteer for the war with Spain. I was a Confederate soldier four years and am now glad of the opportunity to show the devotion of Southerners to our common country. I was a member of our State Legislature eight years and have left home and family and friends to serve under the Stars and Stripes as long as our country needs me. I am no better than the thousand other Tennesseans in our regiment. If necessary any or all of them would give up life for the sake of our country. I write of myself so freely simply to let you know something of one of the regiments to whom the citizens of Honolulu have been so kind.

Good-bye and a thousand thanks to your people for their generous hospitality. W. J. WHITTHORNE, Captain Company B

GERMANY AND TURKEY

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says it learns from a well-informed source that Emperor William's visit to Turkey led to an agreement by which Germany undertakes to support the integrity of the Sultan's Asiatic possessions, for which Germany will receive commercial and industrial privileges. The paper adds that it is believed that this agreement is tantamount to an armed alliance between the two countries.

OF THE ALABAMA

Capt. Wm. G. Goodman Writes of Confederate Cruiser.

JUST WHAT SHIP DID

Suggestions to de Coligny—Shenandoah—A Former Capt. of the Confederate Privateer.

Honolulu, November 13, 1898.

EDITOR P. C. A.—Within the last few days there have been several widely varying statements made as to the whereabouts of the Confederate States steamer Alabama at certain times during her short career. As to her ever being in the vicinity of these Islands, it is definitely settled by Professor Alexander's letter that she never was in this part of the Pacific ocean and this fact is established by the printed and published records of her history by her commanding and executive officers.

And to be more exact and come to dates: according to Coligny's story she was prowling around these Islands looking for a certain whaleship in the early part of January, 1863. In point of fact she was actually in the Gulf of Mexico at that time, for by reference to Admiral Porter's History of the Navy, I find that the Alabama surprised and destroyed the U. S. gunboat Hatteras on the 11th of January, 1863, off the harbor of Galveston, Texas. A year later the Alabama on the same date destroyed the ship Emma Jane of Batavia in the Bay of Bengal.

The statement that the Alabama never was in the Pacific ocean is a technical point which can only be settled by a decision as to whether the China Sea can be considered a part of the Pacific ocean—because the Alabama destroyed a number of the very finest American ships in that locality.

With regard to the Shenandoah which vessel was in Melbourne in the early part of 1865, getting recruits and supplies and undergoing repairs to her machinery, I remember that one day the ship Crusader of and from Boston, was reported off Cape Otway (about 100 miles distant from Melbourne) or 60 miles from the entrance to the port. Immediately there were great preparations on board the Shenandoah to go to sea and capture that ship before she could come into neutral waters. But some of the machinery was ashore in the machine shops, and in their haste to get it back on board, there was lost over-board one very important part—a crank pin. It was thought afterwards that it was dropped over-board intentionally from the ferry boat coming over from Sandridge to Williamstown. The ship came into port safely.

The Shenandoah went from Australia by way of the Marianne and Caroline Islands to the Behring Sea and Arctic ocean, and destroyed every American whaleship she could find, saving only the most worthless to put the captured crews on board. I believe she also destroyed some vessels owned by citizens of Honolulu. Happening to be in Sydney sometime after, I saw the Sydney whaling bark, Robert L. Towns, which had been filled up entirely with oil saved from the burning American whaleships.

The Shenandoah's commander's name was Waddell (not Wardell). He died several years ago. When the Pacific Mail Company established their Australian line, about 1875, with the steamships City of Sydney, City of New York and City of San Francisco, calling at Honolulu each way, Captain Waddell was in command of the last-named vessel and when his vessel was taken off the Panama line to go on the Australian route, it was suggested to send some other captain in the ship. The common talk in San Francisco was that they feared the people in Honolulu whose property he had destroyed would take the law in their own hands and have him if they could get hold of him. This fear proved baseless, as Waddell was here. The City of San Francisco was soon taken off the Australian line and very soon after Captain Waddell lost her on a shoal a few miles off the coast of Mexico near Acapulco.

If Mr. de Coligny will skip his dates a year or two and transcribe the name of his ships, he might make the Shenandoah do duty for the Alabama, but even then she never was in Honolulu either. I think on the whole Mr. de C. has made a mistake in his estimate of the intelligence and means of information possessed by the people of this community.

Yours very truly,

W. G. GOODMAN

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KOHALA SUGAR COMPANY will hold their ANNUAL MEETING on Monday, November 21, 1898, at 2 p. m. at the office of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

W. A. BOWEN, Secretary. Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1898. 5071-3619

Ayer's Hair Vigor



What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended. It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness. It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It prevents and

It cures baldness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 4 5-16; firmer

Hawaiian Commercial \$54 bid

Hana plantation, \$17.87½ bid, \$18 asked.

Hutchinson plantation, \$63.50 bid; \$64 asked.

W. W. Dimond left on the Coptic last night.

Paul Neumann is making a business trip to the States.

Dr. W. Averdam returned from Hawaii on the Kinai.

James A. Wilder and Paul Neumann sailed on the Coptic last night.

Ministers King and Cooper, of the Cabinet, leave this morning for Hilo.

Bishop Gulstan was a passenger by the Claudine from a diocesan visit to Maui.

The Government tug Eleu made an opium cruise outside on Sunday, but found no floaters.

A. A. Young has gone to the coast to consult with his father, Alex. Young, on business affairs.

Some of the troops aboard the transports now here will do some marching and drilling ashore.

A. St. Martin Mackintosh has been added to the list of notaries public for the First Judicial Circuit.

Miss H. B. Lewis, whose serious illness has been noted, was a passenger for the coast by the Moana.

A silk flag for the First California Regiment will be aboard the transport Newport, in care of Gen. Miller.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. claim for the Alaska refrigerators and ice boxes the "paragon of excellence."

James Sherwood is disposing of his property at Long Branch and intends soon to leave Honolulu for Manila.

S. H. Friedlander has disposed of his share in the San Francisco theatrical firm to Messrs. Gottlieb and Marx.

The thousand Portuguese laborers soon to be here will be recruited at the old supply points—the Azores and Madeira.

Capt. T. W. Hobron gave his new yacht Gladys a trial trip on Saturday. The sloop quite comes up to all expectations.

Mrs. Savant-Jerome, a lady who has been a successful medical practitioner here, has left for the States to be gone some months.

The Hollister Drug Co. claim for disinfectant that it will keep four outbuildings and cesspools in a perfect sanitary condition.

The horse and buggy belonging to James Sherwood of Waikiki, was raffled away on Saturday night and won by Capt. T. Murray.

J. R. Judd, son of Chief Justice Judd, a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, registered as a voter there for the elec-

tions of the 8th inst. He is a Republican and voted with all the rest of the students for "Teddy" Roosevelt.

Mrs. R. R. Hitt and son were through passengers by the Coptic and were visited at the steamer by a number of Honolulu friends.

Causes of camp sickness are precisely the same in Porto Rico as in Hawaii. The report from Porto Rico puts the case plainly and convincingly.

Frank Lake, a well known printer, formerly in Honolulu, who shipped from here to Manila in one of the transports is back in San Francisco again.

British Commissioner Kenny is much interested in the almost perfect type of crater on Molokai near the road between the two villages of the Settlement.

W. J. Coon is the owner and manager of a produce store at Oakland, Calif., and relates his ball jumping enterprise as a mammoth joke on Larsen and Hawkins.

Chas. Crane happened to be out of town Sunday evening and his chicken house in Dowsett's lane was raided by thieves. The loss was thirty-five chickens of a choice breed.

On the last trip down of the Andrew Welch an owl appeared on deck after the vessel was several hundred miles at sea. It is supposed the bird came on board at San Francisco.

Professors A. B. Ingalls and A. L. Colsten, of Punahou, are making observations of the Leonid meteors, whose orbit is crossed by the earth this week and they will report to Dr. Pickering, of the Harvard Observatory.

Ever on the alert to please, the Wall Nichols Company will have on exhibition today at their store a new musical wonder called the Angelus orchestra piano player. Everybody invited to see and hear this marvelous instrument.

W. B. Curtis, general manager of the new line of Japanese steamships which will sail in connection with the other trans-Pacific steamships between San Francisco and Hongkong, was a through passenger by the Coptic.

There were two baptisms at St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh officiating in both instances. The names in full of the children are: Alexander Ronald Kamahameha von Holt and Samuel Gardner Wilder.

J. H. Rosenthal, who will be remembered here as one of the Red Cross agents with a transport fleet, was aboard the Coptic yesterday en route to the States. Mr. Rosenthal had more or less trouble with the military authorities in Manila.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Fort street, are busy unpacking their new holiday goods just arrived. The lamp display will be ahead of anything ever shown by this old reliable firm heretofore. China firing is one of the specialties in the art department.

Pictures for the Kiloana Art League exhibit are now at the hall for the hanging committee. Fred Yates and Harold Mott-Smith are contributors and Hitchcock is showing his best work. The artists and League members will gather Saturday evening.

The following deaths are reported from the convalescent camp on Punch-bowl: Private George Cowles, Red Cross Corps, First Regiment N. Y. V., on Saturday night; Private Robert Wands, Company C, First Regiment N. Y. V., (tuberculosis) on Sunday morning.

A. Cortes and M. Cortes, capitalists from Manila and large land holders in the Philippines, were through passengers on the Coptic for Washington last night. They will press their claims there for a restitution of some large tracts of land confiscated by the Spanish during the late war in the Philippines.

The will of Rudolph Neumann, whose death through a mine accident was announced in this paper a few days ago, has been filed in San Francisco. There is considerable valuable mining stocks and some personal property, but no estimate of the estate is given. There are quite a number of devisees scattered all over the world, including, according to a San Francisco paper, Paul Neumann of this city.

The Rev. H. W. Peck, organizer and first pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of this city, a graduate of Victoria University, is this year attending the Boston university. He has entered the Senior Class, taking special studies in theology. In connection with his school work he is pastor of the Lenox street Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Peck and their little son are living for the winter with her parents in this city.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.



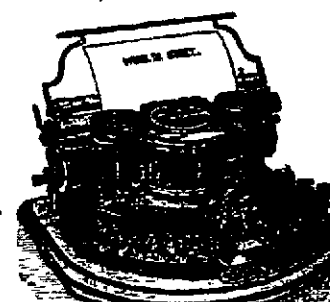
TYPEWRITERS' HEADQUARTERS!

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Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper and Ribbons.

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Largest Assortment, Best Quality, Lowest Prices Agency for the



HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS.

FOR ALL NATIONS AND TONGUES

Remington-Sholes, and New Franklin Machines

Call or write for Catalogue.

Wall, Nichols Company

Your Money Savers

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 9 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Makana, Mahukona, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Sept. 13	Tuesday	Nov. 8
Tuesday	Sept. 20	Tuesday	Nov. 15
Tuesday	Sept. 27	Tuesday	Nov. 22
Tuesday	Oct. 4	Tuesday	Nov. 29
Tuesday	Oct. 11	Tuesday	Dec. 6
Tuesday	Oct. 18	Tuesday	Dec. 13
Tuesday	Oct. 25	Tuesday	Dec. 20
Tuesday	Nov. 1	Tuesday	Dec. 27

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kaula, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Sunday	Sept. 18	Sunday	Nov. 13
Sunday	Sept. 25	Sunday	Nov. 20
Sunday	Oct. 2	Sunday	Nov. 27
Sunday	Oct. 9	Sunday	Dec. 4
Sunday	Oct. 16	Sunday	Dec. 11
Sunday	Oct. 23	Sunday	Dec. 18
Sunday	Oct. 30	Sunday	Dec. 25
Sunday	Nov. 6		

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

THEY LIKE HILO

Two New York Companies in Love
With the Place.

HOSPITALITY OF THE TOWN

Trip By Steamer Was Rough—Miss Rose.
The Band—A Parade—Camp—Off
for the Volcano.

(Special Correspondence.)

Hilo, Hawaii, Nov. 11.
EDITOR P. C. A.—The mariners under Christopher Columbus were no more anxious and certainly no happier to set foot on land in 1492 than were the New York Volunteer troops which left Honolulu last Tuesday morning on the Kinau, to feel the terra firma of Hilo under them this morning.

To say that the trip over was rough is putting it mild. In fact, judging from the number of men who cast their bread upon the (rough) waters, it could not have been worse.

After leaving Diamond Head shoal the Kinau tossed, rolled and pitched so heavily that at times many of the men made frantic efforts to reach life preservers.

Miss Anna Rose, who was a passenger on board the steamer won the hearts of all the boys by her kindly interest and solicitation in their welfare. She cheered and comforted the sick, brought them little delicacies and in divers other ways did she make herself the most popular person on board.

In appreciation of her service the band serenaded Miss Rose a number of times. She was also voted unanimously the queen of the First New York Volunteers.

The band played very frequently on the way over and in this way the monotony was broken up and the sick made to temporarily forget their misery.

Our reception here was very quiet because we arrived here at night. Thursday morning we were landed and went into camp at Waialea. A large warehouse was placed at our disposal and accepted.

The people tender us a banquet to-morrow afternoon. Thus far the people here cannot do enough for us. They have thrown open the city to us and are doing everything in their power to make us feel at home.

We leave for the volcano Monday morning, the 14th.

Capt. Sague has won the hearts of the command by his splendid and kind treatment of all. He has certainly given us every liberty consistent with army regulations.

The sentiment is unanimous among the men that they would prefer being stationed here than at Honolulu.

The Chamber of Commerce is working hard to entertain us in every possible way.

The band will play a concert on the hotel grounds this evening.

The weather has been fine and all the boys are out in their white suits.

We paraded through the streets this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

R. H. S.

A PRIZE IS LOST.

Captured Spanish Flagship Sinks
In a Gale.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—Admiral Cervera's once proud flagship the Infanta Maria Teresa, now lies at the bottom of the ocean, thirty miles north of the island of San Salvador. She made her first trip beneath the waters on July 3d last off Santiago; she made her second and last descent at midnight of Tuesday last. But for the heroic work of the wrecking tug I. J. Merritt more than a hundred brave men would have gone down to a watery grave along with the ship.

The Teresa went to the bottom in 2,600 fathoms of water at a point near San Salvador or Watling Island, one of the Bahamas. The wreck lies 310 miles north of Calmanera, Cuba, and 235 miles east of New Providence Island.

The tug Merritt arrived off Charleston on Friday night, and this morning came up to the city, bringing the officers and crew of the foundered ship, and a merry, bedraggled crowd of tars they were. They came just as they had dropped over the edge of the Maria Teresa four days before, some without hats and barefooted, some in overalls, sweaters and pajamas. But all looked well.

The men aboard the Maria Teresa were made secure by ropes, then they jumped overboard to be picked up by the small boats. Lieutenant Commander Harris was the last man to leave the ship. When in a small boat he looked back and saw the bow of the Maria Teresa under water and the propellers sticking up high and clear of even the mountain waves.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

Onomua Plantation.

(Hilo Herald.)

W. W. Goodale made a formal transfer of Onomua plantation to his successor, J. T. Moir, on Monday and the latter entered upon his duties at once. Mr. Goodale leaves for Honolulu to-morrow night. He has abandoned his visit to the coast, and Mrs. Helen Kelley, Mrs. Goodale's sister, has gone

east to accompany the latter back to Honolulu.

More Open Land.

(Hawaii Herald.)

The Government will throw open to settlement 1,700 acres of land at Manua gulch and it is supposed that nearly all of it will be planted in coffee. The surveys have all been completed and the land mapped. Surveyor Baldwin and W. A. Hardy will visit the property this week for the purpose of appraising it. The land is excellent and is suitable for growing cane or coffee.

HARVARD WINS.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.), Nov. 5.—Harvard won the great football game on Soldiers Field this afternoon by her superior kicking and her ability to check Pennsylvania's guard-back formation and to turn to advantage the miserable fumbling of the Quakers' backs. The score was 10 to 0. Harvard finished the game in good condition and was strongly aggressive to the very last play.

HE YET INSISTS

De Coligny Declares His
Tale is a Correct One.

Offers Argument in Support of
Alabama Claims—His Statement
Conclusively Disproven.

Editor Hawaiian Gazette.

Dear Sir:—I was prevented by illness yesterday to answer your note of same date. I had nearly decided to let the case take care of itself, but I believe I owe you consideration for your kindness to me and this letter will close, for me, at least, this polemic at once and for good.

The Alabama was here at the date you stated in your last issue. Was she under her own name and did she show her Confederate ensign? I do not remember. I will give you two cases in which she did not:

I am not quite sure of the date, but I believe it was March or April 1864, at Cape de Verde. The Alabama entered the harbor flying the Belgian flag and under the name of LeBrabant, and coaled on that account. She assumed the character of a merchantman coming from Buenos Ayres.

I believe also in August or September, 1863, she entered the harbor of Funchal, Madeira Island, flying the Danish flag and also coaled, pretending also to be a merchantman. The true character of the Alabama did always prevent her to enter certain harbors with bands of music or flags flying. The crew as well as her officers, appeared more like yachtsmen than man-of-war-men, except in few circumstances. When it was difficult to procure coal, Capt. Semmes would quietly go ashore and generally got what he wanted.

Regarding the official log book of the Alabama, it has never been published, as it lies at the bottom of the British channel. It was customary with Capt. Semmes never to enter in the log book the name of the places where he did coal, for obvious reasons; and for the same reasons, certain cruises of the Alabama were never written in said log book.

With kindest regards, I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

W. G. DE COLIGNY.

The author of the above letter brought letters of introduction to persons in this city from Dr. Gorham D. Gilman, for many years our Consul in Boston. Otherwise his account of the visit of the Alabama to this point in 1862 would not have appeared in this paper.

The Alabama never visited this port. The history of her voyages written by her own officers, and accessible to anyone here, settles the matter. The fact that scores of persons resident here at the time of the alleged visit never heard of it is equally conclusive. The statement made by the author of the above letter that the Alabama captured a whaler at Easter Island, and visited that island is not mentioned by any one of those who have described her voyages. Even if her log book went to the bottom of the British Channel her officers easily recalled the name of every man on board who held a commission.

The author of this singular story and of the foregoing letter must be the victim of the "hoodoo" or some other similar hypnotic scheme. His observation that "certain cruises of the Alabama were never written in the log book" does not explain why Capt. Semmes, himself and Lieut. Sinclair should voluntarily tell the story of her voyages, and deliberately leave out a cruise of 15,000 miles in the Pacific. There may have been at the time of her cruises, a motive for suppressing any account of them. But with the close of the war that motive no longer existed. The "hoodoo" theory alone can explain the mental hallucination which has spun out this yarn.—The Editor.

A SURE SIGN OF CROUP.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A MOLOKAI TRIP

(Continued from Page 1.)

show decided betterment of condition. The people over there have great faith in the Goto (Japanese) treatment and it certainly is effective and relieving to a certain degree. The bathing is in very hot water medicated with the herb mixture sent from Japan by the ton. It costs \$400 a ton and is furnished freely by the Board. There are good private as well as public baths both at Kaulapapa and Kalawao.

At the Bishop's home for Girls the buildings are closer together than at the Boys' Home, but the furnishings and the conditions generally bespeak the refined touch of gentle woman. There is in charge here a Mother Superior, who has been on duty for fifteen years and four Sisters. One of the Sisters, apparently the assistant to the Mother, is a beautiful woman, still young. She has been at the home ten years. She was asked if she expected to go sometime to another post. The reply was that she hoped to spend all her life at the Girls' Home. The girls here, like the boys at Kalawao, make their own clothing. Every girl above six years, is able to read and write. They are taught music and many of them play the organ, piano and string instruments well. The bare floors in the rooms at the Home for Girls are scrubbed like the floor of a New England housewife. After Chas. R. Bishop had endowed this home he was dissatisfied with the plumbing and added \$3,000 to his original gift to have the bathing and life facilities just what they should be. In this respect the place is perfect. The water supply just at this time is not quite sufficient, but the Board of Health will soon have a larger main and there is plenty of water at the source of supply, above Kalawao.

One thing is very much needed at Kalawao and it is suggested that Wray Taylor or some other person who is fit for handling such a matter take hold, start the ball rolling and provide the missing article. The piano is a wreck. It has been repaired by a man of the Settlement skilful in such work until it is mostly repair, with only a trifle of the original left. The piano has been in service for years and has neither tone nor tune. The girls who know the notes well and who study and practice are disheartened to produce a bee-hiving serenade when they play. A new piano in the Bishop Home would be a gift that would give joy to a whole lot of people to whom the sunshine of human kindness outside their own circle is a rare light. The Advertiser will be glad to consult with any person or persons who may take an interest in this matter.

The man who was for several years leader of the Kaulapapa band, died a few months ago. His place has been taken by Charles Walnut, who learned music since going to the Settlement. There are thirteen pieces in the band, but the instruments are old and the men require some training. Professor Berger, of the Government band, is the particular patron of the Kaulapapa organization and will soon have some new instruments and new music for them. They were very much disappointed that the Professor did not appear, but the regrets of necessary detention in Honolulu were gracefully received.

A man who visits the Settlement can never hear it referred to as a "lazerette" without resenting the description on the instant. It is not even an asylum or retreat. It is a community and a well-regulated and well-cared-for community. Mr. Reynolds, executive officer of the Board of Health, is the director general. His assistants on the ground are Mr. Feary and Mr. Waiamau. "Tommy" Nathaniel is clerk and is as well school teacher at Kaulapapa, with sixty scholars on the roll. Nathaniel as well as Feary and Waiamau, wished to be remembered to all Honolulu friends, and they have many in the city. At times in former years, the two stations or towns of the Settlement, as well as the grounds between and about them, looked rather neglected. Now all this is altered entirely. Under the new management there has been given an impetus to change for the better that seems to have become an established habit. There is not a stone on the road between the two villages and a number of bicycle riders use this and other roads constantly.

There has been told of the boys and girls. What of the others. Indigent, helpless and friendless men and women are received respectively at the homes for boys and girls. The other members of the colony have cottages of their own. They are provided by the Government with everything. The illness of leprosy receives not much treatment outside the Goto baths. But the people are subject to the ordinary illnesses and keep Dr. Mouritz quite busy. How do the people pass the time. Many of them who are able to do bodied work for the Government on roads and buildings and in the forestry department, so ably managed by an indefatigable worker who takes a deep interest in his business. The people at the homes are kept busy interested by the Brothers and Sisters. There are churches, schools and reading rooms in the Settlement. There is a T. M. C. A., a Protestant church, a Catholic church with a cathedral building, a public hall with a stage. There is good fishing. There is always opportunity for gardening and working about the little homes. There is the work of issuing the rations, helping in their handling, getting wood from the valleys. There is plenty to do in the Settlement for those who wish to occupy their time and are able to do anything.

One of the best things of this trip to the writer was to hear the opinions at close range of such men as Dr. Ruggles, of Stockton, for many years a member of the State of California Board of Health, and for a number of terms its president, as well as president of the California Sanitary Association. He had nothing but praise for every feature of the Affairs of the Settlement. It was the same with Dr. Carmichael, the new United States health officer at this port and a gentle-

man whose experience has included four years as health officer for the Government at the port of San Francisco. It was the same with Dr. Ward, surgeon from the U. S. gunboat Bennington. It was the same with surgeons from the First New York regiment and from the battalion of United States Volunteer Engineers. Not one of these gentlemen, all capable of passing judgment, had any criticism to make on isolation or on the manner in which the people of the Settlement are treated. Many favorable comments were made by all of these gentlemen.

Then this last expedition has given a decided set-back to any proposal there may have been to utilize Molokai settlement as a home for lepers of the whole United States. The first objection is that it would be both impracticable and expensive in the matter of transportation. Again it is urged, and strongly, that the Hawaiians should not have put upon them people who would more than likely overrule them. One gentleman who went to the Settlement last Friday with the well formed purpose of advocating the segregation of all lepers at Molokai, said on leaving the place, that he had changed his mind completely and would fight such a suggestion if for no other reason than that it would be unjust and burdensome to the native Hawaiians. And this visitor had intended to write on the matter to one of the influential California newspapers. Mr. Kenny, the British Commissioner, was one of the guests of the Board of Health and was a careful and impressed observer. The Commissioner saw about everything and made it his particular business to visit a place from which the Union Jack was flying as well as the Father Damien monument offered by the people of England.

Mr. W. O. Wood, Drs. Wood and Emerson and Messrs. Lansing and Kellipio of the Health Board, were particularly attentive to their guests. Chas. Wilcox, secretary of the Board, and Mr. Reynolds, executive officer, were everywhere on business for the Board.

There is often error in giving the number of people at the Settlement. This is the census made on Saturday by Dr. Alvarez:

Lepers—Males, 634; females, 439. Total lepers, 1073.

Here is some detail on the 1073:

Baldwin Home—141 boys.

Bishop Home—130 girls.

Non-leprous children of lepers—Male, 43; female, 18. Total, 61.

Helpers (non-leprous persons especially permitted by the Board of Health to live on Molokai and care for relatives)—Males, 37; females, 38. Total, 75.

Non-leprous priests, Sisters, Brothers, teachers, etc.—61.

Grand total of all persons at Settlement, Saturday, November 12, 1898, including 1073 lepers—1207.

The embarkation was made without difficulty, though the swell did not moderate much, and the Mazama headed for Honolulu at 6, making the return in the good time of less than four and a half hours. The published distance across the channel is fifty miles. By chart it is fifty-three.

The scenery about the Settlement is glorious. The greatest charm is the mountainous cliffs or palis.

So often has adverse weather been encountered in the May and November trips or visits of the Board of Health to the settlement that a change will be made, so Mr. Smith and others believe, to the months of October and April.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.

A vessel will be dispatched from New York on or about January 10th, 1899, if sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kibby street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

FOR RENT.

AT HANAIE, KAUAI, THE PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION CO., will lease their Mill and Diffusion plant, capacity twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours; also, their Lands not under lease, comprising 1,500 to 2,000 acres of arable land, which can all be irrigated by water from the mountains, by ditches or pipes. Something over one-half of the stock of this company is for sale. This includes the Valleys of Hanaie, Kalia, Kihikihi and Kalia, most of which are under lease for rice culture. For all particulars apply to
O. H. ROBERTSON.
At the Office of C. Brewer & Co. August 21, 1898. 1899-3m

Almost Blind

Scrofula Affects the Eyes—Little Boy Treated by an Oculist Without Relief—But Now He Is Well.

"When my little boy was three months old his eyes became very sore and he was almost blind. I took him to an oculist who treated him for six months, and left him as bad as he was at the beginning. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I began giving it to him. In less than three weeks he was able to go into the sun without covering his eyes, and today his eyes are perfectly well, and his ears and nose, which were badly affected, are also well. Hood's Sarsaparilla has certainly done wonders for my boy." MRS. JAMES H. PAINTER, Amador, California. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for \$5. Get Hood's. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor W. E. PAGE WOOD states publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE is undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cuts, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The genuine name of the Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
25 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. & C.

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Talented Australian Artist
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Cartoons, Art Posters, Memorial and Testimonial Illuminated Work, Designs for Letter Heads, Coats of Arms, Labels, Bill Heads, Music or Book Covers, Hand Written Cards, etc.

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Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 4d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

TIMELY TOPICS

November 14, 1898.

A Paragon of Excellence.

ALASKA is attracting an enormous amount of attention just now, and every line of matter containing reference to it, is eagerly scanned by thousands.

In view of this, perhaps it is not out of place to mention a few facts worth considering.

1. The Alaska is constructed upon strictly scientific principals, by which low temperature and dryness of air are naturally and inevitably obtained.

2. The Alaska has preserved fresh meats perfectly for three weeks in the hottest weather.

3. The Alaska produces better results with less ice than any other.

4. The Alaska possesses the only provision chamber free from odor.

5. Between the outer and inner walls there is an inch and a half space filled with pure charcoal, and experience extending over three and a half years, has convinced us that the Alaska is without doubt, the best refrigerator on the market, in construction, in power to preserve perishable goods, in economy of ice, and in fact, in all points necessary to make them first-class in every respect.

We have them in several sizes, at from \$15 to \$25, and also keep the Alaska Ice Chests.

Call and examine at

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.

307 FORT ST.

You Are Personally Interested.

Our city today is not in a first class sanitary condition and naturally diseases of all kinds are prevalent.

YOUR DUTY IS

To see that the cesspools, outbuildings and home is kept in a disinfected condition.

+++

OUR DUTY IS

To furnish you with the materials necessary to accommodate such results.

We claim that Disinfectine will do the work and in using it you are taking all precautions necessary to prevent contracting any and all diseases due to breathing impure air.

+++

THE REMEDY IS

Disinfectine is a preparation that is powerful and cheap.

No danger about using it, can be obtained at our store in bottles at twenty-five cents and upwards.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

IN THE PACIFIC

Rear Admiral Miller for a Strong Squadron.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STATION

Regrets Retirement at This Time.
Necessity of Nicaragua Canal.
Battleships—Hawaii.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, who hosted the flag over the Hawaiian Islands and proclaimed them part of the United States, left this city this morning, after a day's stay, for Springfield, O., his boyhood home. Admiral Miller will retire from the service in the navy on November 2. Before leaving Admiral Miller said:

"I believe the Pacific station to be only second in importance, if not the most important naval station we have. I think so not because I have commanded our fleets in those waters so many years, but because the rapid growth of the West Coast cities indicates that a large population will eventually reside there. I am, therefore, greatly gratified that the Government has seen fit to send two such magnificent battleships as the Oregon and the Iowa to the Pacific station."

Speaking of his prospective retirement, Admiral Miller said:

"I greatly regret the necessity of quitting the service at a time when I feel I am well able to fulfill my duties, but I must give way to younger men. I have had my innings and must give others a chance."

With regard to the lessons gained by the late war, he said:

"First and foremost, I think the necessity for the Nicaragua canal is the thing of prime importance to our navy. A country which has such a vast coast line on two oceans needs a route by which warships can be transferred from ocean to ocean without incurring the necessity of circumnavigating a continent. I think the Nicaragua canal will be built in eight years. It is the only practical passage."

"The chief difficulty to be surmounted in Nicaragua is the establishment of a port at Greytown. The shifting sands thereabouts render navigation difficult and considerable expense will be incurred in fixing the harbor up."

"Another necessity shown by the war is that of having a large number of first-class battleships capable of sailing eighteen knots an hour. We must have them, and I think we will have them. We want more ships like the recently-launched Illinois."

"With regard to Hawaii, it was especially pleasant for me to close a long service by presenting my country with a large and fertile territory. Ever since my first visit to Hawaii in '55 I have been convinced that the islands should belong to us. I have visited Honolulu many times and have always been accorded a royal welcome there. It is now a thoroughly American city and we did right in taking it in."

GALICIANS.

Queer Complaints of Laborers.

Judge Wilcox disposed of three of the Oahu labor cases yesterday. The men were each fined \$3.20 and ordered to return to the plantation and resume work. One of the defendants claimed that in the "old country" he had been accustomed to living in a stone house and that now he has to live in a wooden house that is not even plastered. Another one complains that he is obliged to get up before four in the morning and go to the fields to work at five. The third claims that one night about 9 o'clock he was sitting in this room reading when the plantation policeman came in and ordered him to go to bed. He claims that he has since looked over his contract very carefully and has failed to find a clause wherein he is estopped from using a light as late as he wishes. They did not complain of any ill-treating from the manager or lunas of the plantation. The other cases were put over until Monday.

AT THE THEATER.

Camille and Ingomar By Nance O'Neill Company.

The plays Saturday by Nance O'Neill with the McKee Rankin Company supporting, were Camille in the afternoon and Ingomar in the evening. Miss O'Neill is a new and a most effective Camille. The young lady is quite too robust to appear physically as a lady of the camillias drifting or swooning to the grave. But she simulates the characteristics of the part in a most realistic manner. Miss O'Neill makes the heroine or the leading personage in the story an individual of more identity than have many of her predecessors in the play. There was little or

no remaining suggestion of Miss O'Neill as Magda when she appeared as Camille. Her conception of the Dumas woman of the intense novel is one that appeals as being what the author intended and what the developments of the story would present. A feature of Camille is the magnificent dressing of Miss O'Neill she showing no less than six stunning gowns. One favorite was the black, when Camille had become somewhat aged. In passing in the character from the girl to the woman, Miss O'Neill made as complete a change as one could require. Ably assisting the star in the cast of Camille were Messrs. Rankin and Carr. The house was filled. It seemed that the whole of feminine Honolulu was present and the attractive dressing was very marked.

Ingomar is a strong play, but its classical nature appeals to but few in such a small community as this. However, the presentation was in every way a success and was entirely satisfactory to the audience. Miss O'Neill was a charming and a strong Fardema. She maintained throughout a demeanor, a bearing and a reading that evidenced the most careful study of the part. The principals of the support in Ingomar were Messrs. Carr, Rankin and Weaver. All were excellent. Ingomar had the largest house of the engagement so far. There was a special train up from Ewa.

BOOK OF MORMON

New Hawaiian Edition is Just From Press.

Translated and Printed Here.

Claims of Those of the Faith.

J. S. Smith.

The Hawaiian Gazette Company has just completed the publication of several hundred volumes of the Book of Mormon which has been translated into the Hawaiian language by the representatives of the Re-organized Church of Latter Day Saints. It may be a revelation to some to learn that these people do not affiliate with the church of Utah, but cling to the original doctrines and tenets of the church as believed and practiced under Joseph Smith through whose instrumentality, it is claimed, the Book of Mormon was first offered to the world.

The representations made in this book are considered extravagant by some but it is found that there are still others who accord to it the same reverence as to the more generally accepted word of God found in the Bible.

The Book of Mormon claims to give a brief history of a people who came by divine command and direction to the land of America when the confusion of tongues took place, and who flourished there for about 1,500 years, but who were afterwards, about 600 years before Christ destroyed for their wickedness. They were, according to this history, succeeded by another people belonging to the house of Israel, chiefly descendants of the tribe of Joseph whose progenitors were also led under divine guidance to their "land of promise" from Jerusalem about 600 years B. C. In their history which is continued down to about A. D. 420, an account is given of their rise to a mighty and highly civilized nation and of their subsequent downfall; and the present conditions of the American Indian who are said to be a remnant of that people is accounted for. The object of the book as stated in the preface is to convince "Jew and Gentile that Jesus is the Christ, the Eternal God, manifesting Himself unto all nations."

It was to be offered first to the Gentile and afterwards to the Jew and by uniting its history with the Bible is to be instrumental in bringing about the restoration of scattered Israel to the lands of their inheritance.

It may be surprising to many to hear that the Book of Mormon is not responsible for the introduction of Polygamy, but condemns it and all such practices in the strongest possible terms.

TRUE BLUE KYLE.

ABERDEEN (S. D.), November 2.—United States Senator J. H. Kyle, in an interview in the News today says: "I repudiate the Populist party management in this State."

Although still an independent he will oppose the fusion until the State has been redeemed from the hands of the element that now controls the party. He charges his Populist colleagues in Congress with being unpatriotic in not supporting President McKinley in the war with a common foe. He said:

"I am an American citizen, proud of our country, proud of our President, proud of our Army and Navy and proud of our flag, and as long as I have breath to cast a vote it shall be recorded for my country, come what will."

THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LOOK TO THE SKY

A Season of Meteoric Showers Now at Hand.

THE VISITS OF THE LEONIDS

How Swarms Become Visible—Great Velocity—Collision With the Earth—Hours.

Throughout interplanetary and interstellar space are scattered, sometimes like swarms of bees, sometimes like clouds of dust, vast numbers of small cold particles of matter too small to be seen by the little light which they reflect. Many of these particles move together as a group in greatly elongated elliptical paths about the sun, requiring from ten to even more than one hundred years to complete the circuit of their orbit. These swarms may become visible in either of two ways: first, by a near approach to the sun when the intensely illuminated mass becomes visible as a comet; or second, the individual particles, rushing through space at a speed fifty times that of a projectile from a 13-inch gun, entering the earth's atmosphere, become incandescent from friction with the air. These latter constitute the shooting-stars or meteors.

During the present month our earth will encounter two of these swarms, one on or about the 13th and another about the 27th or 28th. In other words the path of the swarms crosses the earth's orbit at that place reached by the earth on or about the 13th and on or about the 27th, or 28th. The first swarm encountered is the larger and is known as the Leonids on account of the fact that the meteors appear most numerous in the constellation Leo and in fact appear to radiate from it—mere appearance however, due entirely to perspective. The Leonids are a great swarm whose period is about 33 years, that is it requires 33 years for them to make one complete circuit of their orbit, and the most dense portion of the group will not be encountered until 1899, Nov. 13th. But the particles of the swarm are so infinite in number and so scattered along the orbit that the astronomers feel confident that a large number of meteors may be seen during the nights of the 11th, 12th, 13th and possibly 14th of this month. These meteors and the earth are to meet in head-on collisions so that they will rush through our atmosphere at a rate of speed, which is the sum of the velocity of the earth per second of time and their own velocity per second. Probably therefore they will speed through the air at the rate of from 25 to 35 miles per second. As to the result of the collision we need not fear. The earth can easily endure the pelting, because the particles are very small weighing only from 50 to 100 grains and they will be entirely burned to dust and finally fall as an impalpable powder to the earth's surface. But while they are burning they will be brilliant streaks of light. The earth annually gathers in this way 40,000 tons of meteoric dust.

Persons in Honolulu desiring to observe the phenomenon may watch the Eastern sky at any time after 11:00 at which time the Constellation Leo will just commence to rise from the Eastern horizon.

At the request of Prof. Pickering of Harvard University, Prof. Ingalls and others will make observations at Oahu College, taking account of the number and the path of the meteors during the nights of Nov. 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th.

Capt. L. Ahlborn, manager of Lahaina plantation, is in the city.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the Kipahulu Sugar Co., held this day, at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

J. F. Hackfeld President
J. C. Pfeuffer Vice President
H. A. Isenberg Treasurer
Ed Suhr Secretary
W. Potenhauer Auditor.

ED SUHR, Secretary.

Honolulu, October 27th, 1898. 2015

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Kolua Sugar Co., held this day, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

Paul Isenberg, President.
A. W. C. Cropp, Vice President.
J. F. Hackfeld, Treasurer.
T. W. Hobron, Secretary.
W. Potenhauer, Auditor.

ED SUHR, Secretary.

Honolulu, October 24, 1898. 2014-47

CUTICURA FOR THE HAIR



LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greater softness and purity of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. FOSTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," a 64-page book, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

—DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic
and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

A BRUSHFUL

Of paint put on at the right time and in the right place will often save many dollars. Take your veranda, front and back steps, fence and such places as are exposed to the sun and rain all the time and they need paint much sooner than the unexposed parts of a house.

Hall's Cottage and Navy, Floor and Deck Paints are just the articles you need for this sort of work and we can furnish same in many shades, in gallons, 12-gallon, quarts or even quod tins. Our paints are all made by Masey & Son, the best known paint and varnish makers in the United States and are guaranteed as to quality. Everything in the way of Shellacs, Varnishes, Stains, Fillers, Hard Oil Finishes, Brushes and other things used by painters, to be had at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited).

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836

ACCUMULATED FUNDS... \$3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL... \$1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks... 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies... 101,850,000
Total reichsmarks... 107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks... 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies... 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks... 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
\$13,558,989.
1- Authorized Capital... \$2,500,000
Subscribed... 687,500 0 0
Paid up Capital... 2,742,500 7 9
2- Fire Funds... 10,127,670 1 0
3- Life and Annuity Funds... \$13,558,989 8 9
Revenue Fire Branch... 1,651,577 8 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches... 1,275,611 1 0
Total... \$2,927,988 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

